

The macdonald journal

JANUARY 1979





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JANUARY 1979

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Cover: Learning about learning —
Macdonald students Geoff Ribek and
Martine Ménard, and Professor
A.R.C. Jones with Roy Younie near
Huntingdon. See page 7 for an article
on Mr. Younie's unique teaching aid,
an abandoned farm.

Journal Jottings

With this issue we start a new year of
what we trust will be good reading. In
making advance plans for '79 issues, we
have had an excellent response from
College Staff and we look forward over
the coming months to preparing this
material for you, and with the
January issue I would say we are off
to a good start. We have information
re Macdonald, re the rural community
via its youth, and information of
particular interest to dairy farmers.
Plus more.

Articles from two new contributors
may be found in the pages ahead:
Professor Shirley Weber, Director of
the School of Food Science, and
Stuart Bowman, Director of Farm
Practice in the Diploma in
Agriculture program. Judging by

their articles in this issue, I know we
will want to keep them on our list of
regulars. In their respective fields,
they both have a worth while con-
tribution of benefit to our readers.

With the assistance of three names
familiar to Journal readers, Jim
Feeny has three varied Macdonald
Reports this month. He travels
through parts of Europe and North
America with Rudi Dallenbach,
Director of the College Farm,
through rough terrain in Huntingdon
with Professor A. R. C. Jones and
his students in a Renewable
Resources course, and through
oilseed fields with Professor N.
Lawson.

Hazel M. Clarke

Increasing the Profits from your Dairy Herd

by **Stuart Bowman**
Director, Farm Practice,
Diploma Program

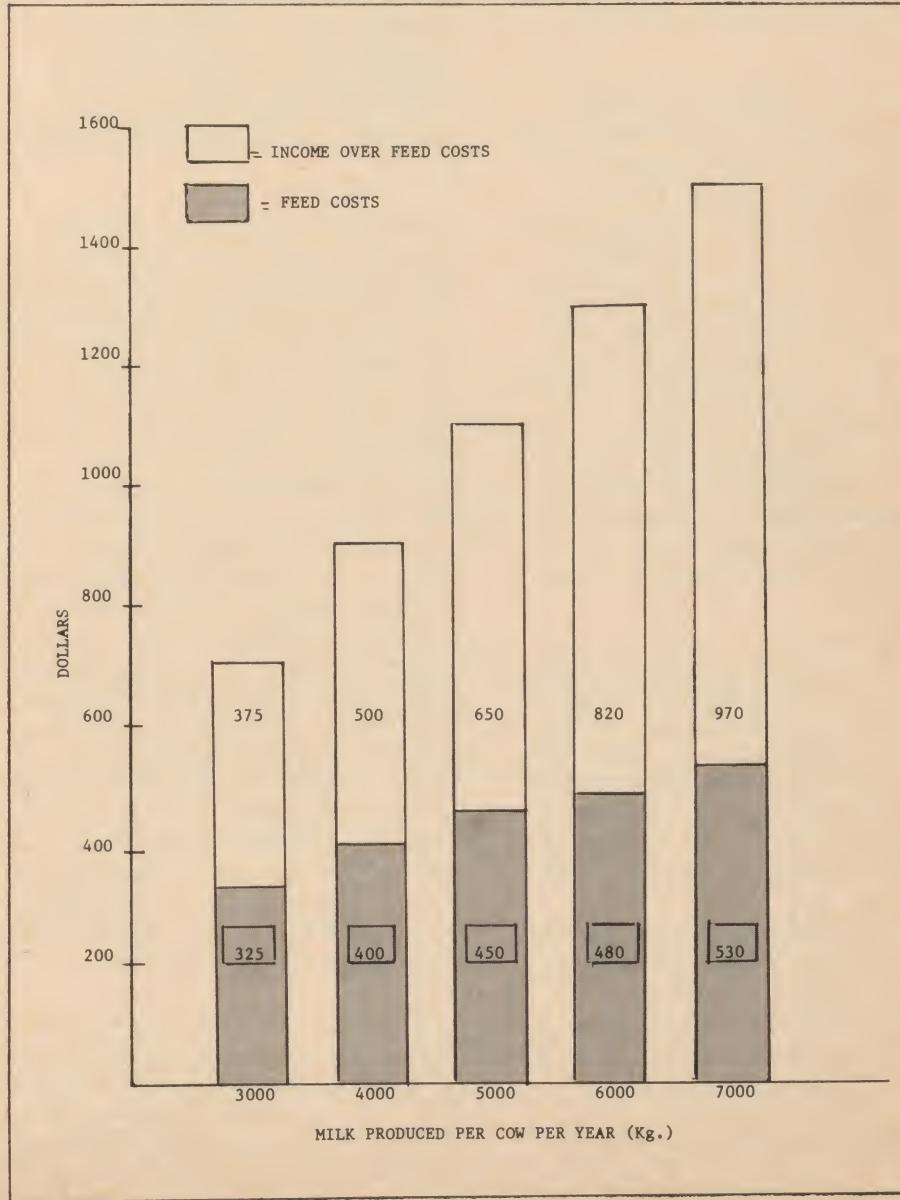
As a modern dairy farmer, one of your goals is probably to increase your net farm income. The achievement of this goal has become complicated in the last few years due to reductions in your quota and the cost and availability of additional quota. Thus, without purchasing more quota, the only alternative method of increasing your profit is by decreasing your expenses.

Since feed costs (forage and grain) account for about 60 per cent of the production costs of milk, you should first try to adjust your feeding program so that your profit margin is increased. By increasing your income over feed costs, your net farm income will also be increased.

Many farmers believe that the best way of increasing their profits is by decreasing the amount that is fed per cow. However, by studying the records from 3,000 of the Quebec herds on the Dairy Herd Analyses Service (DHAS), we have found that this is not true. As shown in Figure 1, as the production per cow increases she becomes more efficient and increasingly returns more profit. However, to do this you cannot decrease the amount or the cost of feed that is fed to each cow. At an average production of 3000 kilograms of milk per year, your feed costs per cow are about \$325 with an income over feed cost per cow of only \$375. At an average production of 7000 kilograms you are spending \$530 on feed per cow but your income over feed costs per cow is \$970.

FIGURE 1

THE EFFECT OF PRODUCTION LEVEL ON INCOME AND FEED COSTS



How does this affect you on your farm? Let's assume that you have enough quota to ship 700 kilograms of milk per day. It is obvious that no matter what your herd average production is, your gross daily income will remain the same. However, by studying Table 1 you can see how this difference in your herd average production will affect your profit margin.

As shown in Table 1, your feed costs per cow at a high level of production will be much greater than the feed costs per cow at a low level of production. However, since it requires fewer high-producing cows to fill your quota, the total daily feed costs for your herd of 7000 kg. producers will be \$13.46 less than the daily feed costs for a herd of 3000 kg. producers. In a year, this difference could amount to over \$4,900 more income over feed costs. In addition to this, you also have fewer cattle to milk, fewer replacements that must be raised, and more time available for other things.

We, therefore, now know that it is more profitable to feed our cows in order that their production will be higher. Can we feed our cattle more and at the same time keep the cost of purchased grain at a minimum? The answer here is yes, but the procedure is much more complicated.

As you know, grain is a more expensive feed source than the forages you can grow on your farm. The simple problem, therefore, is to maximize the amount of forage that the cow eats so as to minimize the amount of grain needed. Cows, however, do not consume grain or forage simply for the sake of consuming them. These feeds are eaten

TABLE 1. THE EFFECT OF PRODUCTION LEVEL ON YOUR INCOME.

	Herd	Average	Production	Level
	3000 Kg		7000 Kg	
Milk shipped per day (Kg.)	700		700	
Gross Milk Income per day	\$150		\$150	
Feed costs per cow per day	\$.89		\$1.45	
Number of cows needed to fill quota requirements	70		30	
Total feed costs per day	\$62.30		\$43.50	
Income Over Feed Costs Per Day	\$87.70		\$106.50	

by the cow to obtain the nutrients that she requires for production. The two main nutrients that the cow is trying to obtain are energy (TDN) and protein. Our task is to maximize her intake of energy and protein from forage sources and then to complete her requirements from grain sources. Maximizing the nutrient intake from forage sources, however, is more complicated than just putting more hay or silage in front of the cow, because the intake of these forages is not determined by need but rather by forage quality. A cow will eat more of a high-quality forage than of a low-quality forage. If you try to make the cow eat more of a low-quality forage than she wants, she will only waste it. The effect of forage quality on the amount actually consumed by the cow is called voluntary intake. The result of this on the amount of grain needed by the cow to meet her nutrient requirements is very important.

A cow that is producing 7000 kg of milk in a year will require about 3.5 kg of protein and 16 kg of TDN per day when she peaks in production. By studying Table 2 we can see how forage quality will affect the amount and cost of grain required by a cow

to maintain a production of 7000 kg per year. As shown in Table 2, the high-quality forage not only contained more nutrients, but also the cows ate more of it per day. The result of this was a far greater daily nutrient intake from the high-quality forage than from the low-quality forage. In dollars and cents, the cows receiving the low-quality forage had to consume \$1.49 worth of grain more per day to maintain the same peak production as those being fed a high-quality forage. The result is more profit to the farmer who is feeding high-quality forages to his dairy herd.

Although this may sound simple, it is not. The management involved in obtaining a higher quality forage is not simple, and it cannot be achieved overnight. You can quickly raise your production by feeding your cows more grain, but to decrease your feed costs by feeding a higher quality forage requires the proper use of lime, fertilizer, forage varieties, crop rotation, and early harvesting. However, if you begin using the proper management required to produce a high-quality forage, your profits will begin to increase with the next crop harvested.

How can you increase the profits from your dairy herd? If you follow the recommendations listed below, your income over feed costs and thus your profits will increase:

1. Begin feeding your cows a balanced ration that will increase their average production.
2. As your herd average increases, decrease your herd size, to meet your quota limitations, by culling your lowest producers. (NOTE: For accurate culling, your herd should be tested for

production by one of the many methods available in Quebec such as DHAS, postal testing, or ROP.)

3. Meet with your local agronomist and set up a program to help you begin harvesting higher quality forages.
4. Have your forages analyzed each year so your feeding program can be altered to account for the better forages you harvest.
5. Keep records of your feeding program so that you may see how these factors are affecting your net farm income.

TABLE 2. THE EFFECT OF FORAGE QUALITY ON FEED COSTS FOR A COW PRODUCING 7000 Kg. OF MILK PER YEAR.

	FORAGE LOW	QUALITY HIGH
Date of cutting	July 15	June 15
Type of Forage	Timothy	Alfalfa
Average production per day at peak (Kg.)	35	35
Daily Nutrient Requirements at peak production:		
Protein (Kg.)	3.5	3.5
TDN (Kg.)	16.0	16.0
Nutrient Analyses of Forage:		
Protein (%)	8.0	14.0
TDN (%)	45.0	53.0
Actual Voluntary Intake per day (Kg.)	12	17
Daily Nutrient Intake from Forage:		
Protein (Kg.)	.96	2.38
TDN (Kg.)	5.4	9.0
Required Nutrient Intake from Grain Source:		
Protein (Kg.)	2.54	1.12
TDN (Kg.)	10.6	7.0
Amount of grain needed per day (Kg.)	14.0	9.5
% Protein needed in grain	18	12
Cost of grain fed per day at peak production	\$3.70	\$2.30

Macdonald Reports

by Jim Feeny

RUDI RETURNS

Upon calling the College Farm the other day, I heard a familiar-but-not-often-heard-lately voice answer the phone. Rudi Dallenbach, Farm Director, had finished his sabbatical leave in which he had spent six months visiting research farms and other agricultural installations in Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Rudi will be describing his travels and findings in more detail in a future edition of the Journal, but I talked with him for a few minutes to find out some of the highlights of his tour.

First of all, a sabbatical leave is not a holiday. It is a period of time granted to University personnel in which they are free from their normal duties. They are expected to spend this free time studying and working on subjects related to their careers. In effect, they are increasing their professional skills.

There were a number of things that Rudi Dallenbach wanted to look into. He intended to catch up on recent developments in European agriculture, especially those concerning reduced energy input. He wanted to compare our farmer training programs (essentially: the Diploma in Agriculture course) to those existing elsewhere. Most important of all was a look at other research farms, specifically their organization and financing. Rudi calls research farms "very expensive laboratories," noting that all of them face challenges. They're trying to keep costs down, they must be involved in a number of expensive (and sometimes routine-disrupting) research programs, and they must be a teaching tool, as well.

Rudi feels that the College Farm compares favourably to most other research farms that he visited.

Nowhere else did he find students making as much use of a university farm as is the case here. This could be partly because most other college campuses are not located right beside the experimental farms associated with them. For many colleges, the horticulture farm may be 20 miles to the south, the dairy farm 10 miles to the east, with others scattered elsewhere. Mac is pretty well alone in having one farm for the use of all academic disciplines right beside the teaching and residential buildings.

The Farm's proximity to the rest of the Macdonald Campus is one reason that Mac students spend more time working there than do students at other institutions. Macdonald staff's insistence that students use the farm is the other. But Rudi feels that many institutions emphasize their role as a demonstration unit at the expense of their teaching role. That is, students are not permitted to take part in the farm routine because they could disrupt it. Rudi says that these places are more showcases than learning labs.

Speaking of learning, Rudi thought that the new Diploma Program here also compares well to the best he'd seen elsewhere. Though the program does not yet have the venerable tradition of on-the-farm training that some European courses have, it is far advanced, in that respect at least, of anything he'd seen in North America.

Rudi Dallenbach was also looking at college farms as research institutions. He says that the major thing he learned was that a farm manager's duty is to make facilities available to all members of the faculty. The challenge here is to accommodate the innovators, the professors with the new ideas and practices that must be given opportunities equal to those given to more traditional concepts.

Not all of Rudi's time was spent at institutions. He also looked at general farming conditions and trends wherever he went. He noticed many changes in Europe, compared to the situation that existed before he emigrated to Canada. Cereals and specialty crops have become much more important on the Continent. In Great Britain, livestock production has become amazingly intensive: "The whole countryside is covered with animals."

An interesting comment was that European nations place as much importance on self-sufficiency as does the province of Quebec, though the reasons for that goal are different. It seems that Europeans still remember the last war, and the food shortages that accompanied it, all too well. They feel that if another war should break out, each nation should be able to feed its population to the greatest extent possible.

European agriculture is more heavily subsidized and rigorously protected than it is here. Nevertheless, farmers in even the most socialist countries retain more individual freedom than do most other classes of society. Part of the reason, Rudi says, is that Europeans recognize agriculture's importance more than most urban North Americans do. Farming is a respected profession. In Switzerland, for instance, college-trained farmers are graced with the title of "Master Farmer". In Britain, Rudi says, a new rural aristocracy of land-owning food producers is arising. Rudi feels that farmers here may come to enjoy this kind of recognition in the future, as more people realize the importance of farming to our national economy and well being.

Rudi does not think that European farmers are any more efficient in their use of energy than are farmers here. Though European land holdings are smaller, there are just as many machines around. As is the

case here, farmers seem to be more concerned with their labour inputs than their energy inputs. The difference is that most North American farmers, with their fewer machines per acre, may be saving energy compared to their old-country cousins with their many small machines and engines. It's the difference between the farmer with the 80 horsepower tractor ploughing 100 acres as compared to his four neighbours each ploughing 25 acres with a 45 horsepower tractor.

Rudi seems to have come back from his sabbatical with a better idea of how Macdonald compares to other research institutions in Europe and North America. Though it often seemed that the people he visited were just as interested in how things were done here as in showing us how they accomplished their function, Rudi did come back with a lot of ideas that can be profitably put to practice here.

POOR LAND: BOUNTIFUL CROP

When I sat down to write this story, I had a hard time to figure out what it was going to be about. On one hand, it concerns a teaching method used extensively at Macdonald: field trips that take students to places where theories they've heard about in the classroom are actually being put into practice. On the other hand, the story is also about what I saw one autumn morning when I slipped out of the office to go traipsing through the woods of the Chateauguay Valley. But as you'll see, the story is about both.

Field trips are an important part of the learning process at Macdonald. Their value is partly in destroying the "ivory tower" myth associated with university education. It's important that students realize that the



A trail in the woods. One of the reasons I was glad to get out of the office that morning!

subjects they've been lectured on really apply to the outside world, and are not just some "malarkey" that has been dreamed up — and practiced only — in the laboratory and lecture hall. Consequently, animal science professors take their students to progressive livestock operations, agricultural engineers visit drainage sites and machinery factories, and so on. The champion field-trippers are Renewable Resources students, who go out to count wildlife, or take soil samples, or study communities, or any of many other activities. One student I know in that division estimates he has gone on some 30 field trips since September. Consequently, the method I used to get out of the office that morning was to tag along on one of these field trips. I needed no great incentive; it was a beautiful fall day. If I had known just how interesting the trip was to be, I would have been even more eager to go.

This field trip was organized by Professor Arch Jones, of the Department of Renewable Resources, as part of his course on Methods of Environmental Interpretation. The course deals with ways and means

of presenting the environment (nature, if you like) to people. The outing that morning was to visit the establishment of Roy Younie, a man whose success in interpreting the environment is notable for at least two things: the depth of his knowledge of the subject, and the people he interprets to.

Roy Younie works for the Protestant School Board of the Chateauguay Valley as an Outdoor Education specialist for the 11 elementary schools under the Board. When Roy first started working in the Chateauguay Valley five years ago, it was as a Physical Education teacher. However, his first love was always the outdoors. When the opportunity to set up a program that went beyond the bounds of traditional phys ed came along, Roy was there to exploit it into developing a nature interpretation and outdoor education program for the elementary students.

Roy's aim was to set up a way of taking the kids out to give them first-hand exposure to their natural surroundings. His method was to combine recreational and educational

components to help the students realize that one could enjoy nature while learning from it. He also hoped to teach them how to enjoy the outdoors while using it wisely. But most of all, Roy hoped to instill in the children a genuine love for and appreciation of nature by helping them realize just how many interesting things that word accounts for.

Roy had the experience necessary to launch such a program, but he needed a site where what he knew could be put to use and passed on. He was able to obtain the use of a piece of land a few miles south of the town of Huntingdon. This is rough territory for the Valley, being where the plain ends and the foothills of the Adirondacks start. Roy's land is pretty rough: made up of brush, trees, water, and lots of rocks. Someone had made an effort to clear out patches of the latter, having laboriously piled them into stone fences. But the land had been abandoned to pasture, swamp, and woodlot.

Having grown up in the area, I was familiar with this lot and had always dismissed it in the terms above. It's probable that students being brought out to the place for the first time form a similar impression at first sight. However, after walking the place with Roy, my mind changed. I'm sure that the kids' do, too.

Roy Younie has what Professor Jones calls a "uniquely intimate knowledge of his site," to the extent that he has a story about almost every rock and tree on the place. At several points on the farm, Roy has placed consecutively lettered signs (see picture). These are keyed to a guide book that is given to the visitors. This enables Roy to split each visiting group into at least two; he takes one group and the teacher(s) the other(s). Roy feels that this is a good technique on at least two counts: it gives the teacher a chance to participate, and students get more out of the tour if group size is kept small.

Roy's place is not a preservation for all things natural. Visiting students are not lectured on the need to preserve nature in its (excuse me) natural state. He says that he is happy to have the use of an abandoned farm. It shows some of the relationships between man and nature, specifically how nature com-



Above: One of Roy Younie's "information stops". There are many of these scattered throughout the site, each has an accompanying explanation in the guide-book for visiting students. This stop shows how the old-time farmers disposed of debris cleared from their fields. Below: As I had never seen a beaver lodge, I was impressed by the size of tree the critters chomp through in search of building material and food.

penses for man's actions. Roy stresses the intelligent use of natural resources, using conservation and good management. The feeling I got was that man is as much a part of nature as a beaver, and both have rights to the use of nature's resources. The trick is to find a system that allows both to coexist.

Roy's Outdoor Education program also involves recreation. The farm is a nature interpretation centre for most of the year, but kids are bussed in from the schools for cross-country skiing and snowshoeing during the winter. There are other recreational outings

throughout the year. Roy has organized canoe excursions on the Chateauguay River, overnight hikes, and camping trips, to name a few. The idea here is to build up the elementary school students' outdoor skills as well as their knowledge.

Talking with Professor Jones after the trip, I heard many complimentary things about Younie's set-up. Arch Jones said that Roy's many anecdotes about his site flavour the kids' experience in a way that makes it easy for them to remember, as well as understand what they've seen. He also noted that Roy's choice of site proves that you don't need a manicured piece of

property — e.g., a city park or managed forest — to interpret nature. Roy's abandoned farmland is about as rough and tough and beat up a property as you'll see anywhere, and it's still possible to get a lot of education out of it. In fact, maybe that roughness is the key to its success as a place to teach kids about the world around them.

Professor Jones stated that the students in Roy's program are getting two things out of it: they're seeing that there is a lot more to nature than what immediately hits the eye, and they're getting valuable training in outdoor crafts.

Professor Jones also says that it's significant that mostly rural kids are in the program. These youngsters have often been neglected, as far as outdoor education is concerned, on the assumption that since the kids lived in the country, they must know all there is to know about it. Roy Younie has found that this is not true, is doing his best to correct the situation, and is doing it very well.

I'm one who wishes that such a program had been set up sooner. I was amazed that a piece of land I've travelled by literally hundreds of times, and had always passed off as "just a buncha trees", could yield such a bountiful crop of information and enjoyment.

OILSEED OUTLOOK

Only a few years ago, North America was facing an imminent shortage of protein for animal production. World supplies were tight, and showed every sign of becoming even tighter. At that time, many people predicted that Quebec would move towards self-sufficiency in production of plant protein for animal feed. The predictions centred on two oilseed crops: soybeans and rapeseed.

Quebec has moved and is moving towards self-sufficiency in many areas, but the oilseed situation is rightly described as "gloomy". The acreage planted to soybeans in Quebec has remained unchanged since the early 1970s' and rapeseed has virtually disappeared from our province. Production of the latter crop has mushroomed in the Canadian West, as it was supposed to

here, but Dr. Norman Lawson sees no immediate increase of rapeseed production in Quebec.

Dr. Lawson is Director of the Diploma Program at Macdonald, and is a member of the Department of Plant Science, as well. He has been, for many years, a member of the Comité Oleoprotéiques, that part of the Conseil de Production des Végétales du Québec which is concerned with oilseed production. He says that there is no agronomic reason that rapeseed is not being grown here. Our climate and soils are suitable. The problem is that rapeseed must be processed — separated into its oil and meal components — before it can be used as feed. There is no plant capable of doing this in Quebec now, the only one we ever had having shut down when the land it sat on was expropriated for a highway. There are oilseed crushing plants in western Ontario, but it is much cheaper to ship processed western Canadian rapeseed meal and oil to Montreal than it is to ship raw material West for processing and then to return the finished product. Dr. Lawson says that there is no possibility of rapeseed being produced in Quebec unless there is a plant here to process it. This doesn't seem likely to happen in the near future.

Soybeans do not require processing, at least not to the extent that rapeseed does. Soybeans that are to be fed to non-ruminants (pigs, for example) must be roasted, but it only has to be ground up a little in order to be fed to cattle. Just about every dairy farm in the province has the equipment to do this.

The reason soybean production has not gone up much is likely its relatively late maturity, Dr. Lawson says. The crop has not done well in some of our cooler and wetter summers. But newer, earlier maturing varieties have been developed, and this should increase the crop's popularity with farmers. Dr. Lawson adds that we now know a lot more about growing soybeans than we did a few years ago. Planting density recommendations for Quebec have been changed, and better herbicides are now available. He foresees a real future for soybeans in southwestern Quebec, where there are enough heat units to grow it, and where there are lots of animals to feed it to.

There are other developments on the oilseed scene. Not too many years ago I regarded mustard as a weed, something that had to be picked out of oatfields by hand each year. However, it now seems that domesticated mustard may become a cash crop in western Quebec. A plant that processes mustard seed for the condiment (spice) trade has recently opened up in eastern Ontario, and is now contracting growers in surrounding areas. Dr. Lawson says that mustard could be an excellent crop for some of the rougher land in Quebec. Trial seedings of mustard in western Quebec a few years ago established that it is no more difficult to grow than oats, except that mustard must be planted as early in the spring as possible. The reason for the early planting is not that mustard is a late-maturing crop. In fact, it requires less heat than oats. But it does not tolerate heat very well, and the flowering should be completed before mid-summer's high temperatures.

Other than that, the crop is well suited to our conditions. Anyone who has shared my experience picking wild mustard can testify to its tenacity. Apparently, the domesticated version retains its wild cousin's toughness. However, wild mustard seeds are not suitable for processing into spice, and special care must be taken to prevent its getting established in cultivated mustard.

Dr. Lawson feels that the future of oilseed production in Quebec may rest on these two crops: soybeans and mustard seed. Soybeans will be used as an on-farm protein source; mustard seed will be grown for processing into spice for human consumption. There is another western Canadian "miracle crop" that can be grown here: sunflowers. But Dr. Lawson found that this oilseed plant attracts every bird for miles around. Many grain corn growers who already have this problem will think twice about planting this crop, except perhaps as a decoy!

FOOD SCIENCE OUTLOOK

by Professor S. M. Weber
School of Food Science

The opportunity to send messages to an unseen and often unknown audience is a privilege which mankind has had since the invention of the written word. Through the pages of the Macdonald Journal this same privilege has been granted to me, but the dilemma of the unseen and unknown audience is perplexing. What would you like to know about the School of Food Science? Or better still what can I tell **you** about the School of Food Science?

As a relatively new member of the Macdonald clan, I feel that many of the things which might be said are well known to you. After all, the School of Food Science, or using its previous designation the School of Household Science, has had a distinguished career of some 70 years. On the other hand, as a newcomer to the community, perhaps my perspective will highlight some features found in the present programs and thus broaden understanding of the School's mission. This is what I shall attempt to do in the paragraphs that follow.

First, let me consider the title food science. The orientation of many people, including myself, to the words food science is that it is an area involving a study of the chemistry of foods and how foods are changed or modified by various processing methods. For example, what happens to the folic acid in foods when they are processed at high temperatures? What happens to the flavour of apples when they are vacuum dried? These and countless other questions like them are explored by food scientists or food technologists, as they are often

called, in efforts to ensure that manufacturers produce food which is safe, nutritious, and good tasting.

In the School of Food Science, there are two programs: the food chemistry major and the food science major which prepare students to respond to these kinds of questions. Our strength is growing in these programs as specialized staff is added and as we begin to work in the laboratories of the new Macdonald-Stewart Building.

Another interesting laboratory which will be open later this year is the pilot plant, a kind of mini-food factory where there will be located various pieces of equipment typical of those found in food processing plants. The pilot plant in essence will be a large research laboratory as well as a development area where products can be tested by various processing methods to determine their desirability for use in commercial operations. Through the facilities of the pilot plant, the School hopes to reply to requests of food manufacturing plants, especially small operations where technical assistance may be limited, who need answers to processing problems. At the same time, the pilot plant may open new vistas for increasing the market for agricultural products grown in the province.

However, the preparation of food chemists and food scientists are not the only programs in the School of Food Science. The School does not contain itself within the narrow limits of what traditionalists may think of as food science; we have a much broader outlook. Not only can students learn about the processing of food, but also they can learn about food and its home and institu-

tional preparation, its cost, its purchasing, its sensory qualities, its nutritive value, and its therapeutic value. Food is the unifying theme which runs through all the programs.

The dietetics program continues to attract the greatest number of students in the School, and in that major the emphasis on food is in its preparation, particularly in the institutional setting, and in the nutritive value of food in both normal and therapeutic diets. Information has increased so sharply in the past decade in the nutritional and managerial sciences, which are so much a part of dietetics, that it has become most important to maximize the opportunity to gain knowledge in these areas both while the students are at the School and in their internships. One of the assets which the School has over more traditional programs elsewhere is that the internship is taken several weeks at a time at the end of each academic year rather than for a period of months at the end of the total academic program. Through the use of this system, it is possible to integrate application with learning and so increase the efficiency of the learning process along with providing opportunity for increased learning.

Several of the students in the dietetics program as well as those in the nutrition major look forward to using their knowledge of food to teach nutrition in the community. They know the value of food in promoting good health and in preventing disease and are eager to learn methods by which this information can be relayed to the public. There are ample opportunities in the Montreal area to see nutrition in action.

at the community level by observing programs offered by health centres and by private agencies. My particular area of interest is community nutrition and one of the outlooks I see for the School of Food Science is a program in nutrition which stresses the importance of food in preventive health care.

Closely aligned with the dietetics major is the food administration program that leads to managerial positions in the food service industry. The food service market is growing rapidly, and it is estimated that in many communities at least one of every three food dollars is spent away from home. As more and more meals are consumed away from home, the number of food service outlets will increase and food service administrators who can manage food preparation efficiently and produce food of excellent quality will be in demand. The School of Food Science has the capability to prepare such managers.

The task of recognizing quality in food which comes from food service outlets as well as the products on grocery shelves is a difficult one in today's sophisticated market place. The current level of consumer frustration has created a demand for trained persons capable of solving problems in areas such as product development, market research, public relations, and consumer information. The major in consumer services is the program in the School of Food Science which responds to this demand.

One can't talk about consumers without eventually discussing the need for consumer education. There are many aspects to be covered in

consumer education — food, clothing, management of financial and human resources as well as obtaining an understanding of the working of the market place today. In the home economics education program, students follow a course of study for two years in the School of Food Science which cover all these aspects. Then during their final year they take courses in educational theory and have practice-teaching through the Faculty of Education. Thus, through teaching home economics classes in the high schools, these graduates can provide consumer education to their students along with courses in food preparation, clothing construction, and family life education.

In the School of Food Science, then, we have students in programs preparing to be food chemists, food scientists, dietitians, nutritionists, food service administrators, consumer services advisors, and home economics teachers, and the study of food is the unifying aspect for all. The assembling of these programs under one academic unit provides interdependent strengths which are unique in Canada. Such a coalition improves each program individually and aids the students' perceptions of their particular professional roles to a greater extent than if each of the programs were carried out in isolation. With such breadth and strength, it is not surprising that I believe the School of Food Science has a very healthy outlook and will continue to have a distinguished career in the service of individuals and families.

PROGRAMS IN THE SCHOOL OF FOOD SCIENCE

Food Science Major

Food Science Orientation

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Food Sciences	29
Chemistry	16
Foods and Nutrition	6
Microbiology	6
Statistics and Computer Science	6
Economics	3
Technical and Research	1
Writing	3
Electives	21
	90

Food Chemistry Orientation

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Chemistry	44
Food Sciences	28
Physics	6
Microbiology	3
Statistics	3
Electives	6

Dietetics Major

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Foods and Nutrition	32
Management	10
Chemistry	7
Physiology and Endocrinology	7
Biological Sciences	6
Social Sciences	6
Statistics	3
Communications	3
Electives	9
Professional Development (Levels I, II, III, IV)	32
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	115

Nutrition Major

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Nutrition	24
Chemistry	12
Food Sciences	6
Biological Sciences	6
Statistics and Computer Science	6
Physics	6
Electives	30
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	90

Food Administration Major

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Foods and Nutrition	19
Management	16
Statistics and Computer Science	9
Economics	6
Biological Sciences	6
Chemistry	4
Communications	3
Electives	27
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	90

Home Economics Education Major

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Social Sciences with Chemistry or Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Clothing and Textiles	9
Foods and Nutrition	9
Family Studies	9
Housing and Design	9
Consumer Education	6
Electives	18
Faculty of Education	30
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	90

Consumer Services Major

Entrance: Diploma of Collegial Studies in the Pure and Applied Sciences or the Health Sciences or their equivalents.

Courses	Credits
Foods and Nutrition	14
Food Sciences	6
Consumer Education	6
Economics	6
Chemistry	4
Statistics	3
Microbiology	3
Textiles	3
Management electives	15
Electives	30
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	90

TODAY'S YOUTH, TOMORROW'S FARMERS

by Joanne Enright
Secretary-Manager
Quebec Young Farmers'
Provincial Federation

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This proverbial saying applies to everyone from business men and doctors to students and farm youths. For many farm youths a large proportion of their spare time is spent working on the family farm. Chores include everything from pitching bales and milking cows to pulling weeds in the family garden and mowing the lawn.

Farm youths don't spend all of their time working though and any one of the 77,815 4-H members from across the country can vouch for that. The 4-H movement, which recently celebrated its 60th anniversary in Canada, is a nation-wide educational program, the primary goal of which is the development of young people, particularly rural young people as responsible members of society. The mental, emotional, social, and physical growth of participants is emphasized by four areas of development exemplified by "Head, Heart, Hands, and Health," the words from which 4-H is derived.

In the province of Quebec, due to numerous reasons, the 4-H movement does not exist. Although many young farmers or rural youth clubs in the province call themselves 4-H clubs, there is no provincial 4-H organization or any official liaison with the national 4-H organization. Two separate rural youth groups are in existence at the present time: Les Jeunes Ruraux and the Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Federation.

The Quebec Young Farmers' Provincial Federation is an association of anglophone rural youth clubs whose members range in age from 7 to 23. It is the only truly provincial young farmers organization in existence in Quebec. The main objective of the federation is to serve as a means of

communication and as a liaison with the different clubs and regions in the province. This is done by organizing and coordinating activities for the more than 450 members at both the regional and provincial levels.

The QYF Provincial Federation is directed by a Provincial Executive Committee. This Committee is composed of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Manager, two Fieldpersons and two representatives from each club. It is up to this committee to plan and evaluate all activities within the Federation. The Secretary-Manager and two Fieldpersons are employed by the Federation to organize and coordinate all activities. The Fieldpersons work with the local clubs in their respective regions, while the Secretary-Manager organizes and coordinates the provincial activities and takes care of the administrative duties of the federation.

The activities undertaken by QYF members are many and varied. At the Annual Meeting, which is held in November of each year, each member club reports on its activities for the past year. More than 60 members participated at this year's Annual Meeting which was held at the Lennoxville Research Station on November 24, 25, and 26. After registration on the Friday evening all members participated in a "Get Acquainted Program." This evening of fun and games was rounded out by a fashion show in which each group dressed a model and presented her/him along with a suitable commentary on her/his activities.

The program began on a more serious note on Saturday morning as each club presented its annual report. All clubs had participated at the exhibitions during the previous summer. Club members train and prepare a calf which is then shown at the local, regional and, in some cases, provincial fairs. A number of clubs have special field days with classes for the "pee-wee"

members. The garden exhibition is another highlight for some clubs. Members grow their own gardens which are judged periodically throughout the summer. At the end of the summer, they have an exhibition, at which time they display their produce and the winners are declared and presented with prizes. What if you are not interested in calves or gardens? There is always the handicraft club where you can try your hand at quilting or help to make a club banner. Travelling is becoming a major activity in many clubs. Members visit the other clubs and regions during the year and take part in their activities. Travelling is not limited to within the province though. Last summer over 70 members participated in exchanges to Pennsylvania and Alberta. Social events make up another sector of each club's activities. Each club has an Annual Banquet at which time they honour their high achievers from the previous year. Many of the social activities like dances and card parties, are also fund-raising events. Sports activities include everything from winter sports days to canoe races. A number of clubs are very community minded. Some visit senior citizens' homes while others offer to do chores around the house and yard for the more elderly citizens in their community. This past summer one club hosted a "Big Brother" Day. They brought a busload of underprivileged children from the city out to the farm for a day of pony rides, visiting the animals and a cook-out.

After the clubs had given their reports, the President, Secretary-Manager and the two Fieldpersons reported on their summer's work. The biggest undertaking of the summer was the QYF Calf Rally. Over 140 participants took part in this annual event which was held at the Richmond fair grounds. Participants judged classes of cattle, grain, and

(Continued on Page 20)

The Family Farm



Published in the interests of the farmers of the province by the Quebec Department of Agriculture.



A SINGLE FARM INCOME STABILIZATION SCHEME TO COVER ALL PHASES OF BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION

An important stage in the strategy of the Quebec government to increase our degree of self-sufficiency in beef has been passed.

On the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, Jean Garon, the Cabinet has approved a new two-part farm stabilization insurance scheme for all beef cattle producers, whether they are feeder calf producers or fatteners of heavy cattle for slaughter.

Until now, only cow-calf men, i.e., those who sell their beef calves weighing under 850 pounds and producers of F_1 dairy-beef crossbred butcher cattle could benefit by the financial security offered by farm income stabilization insurance. About 65 per cent (approximately 2,200) of Quebec cow-calf men have participated in this scheme since it came into force.

This measure, although very useful in keeping such farmers in production during the low-price period since the end of 1976* and thus preserving our potential for development in this sector, has been detrimental to the creation of a real beef cattle fattening and finishing industry in Quebec. Cow-calf men were being induced to sell their feeder calves under 600 pounds because, above that weight, the benefits of the scheme were considerably reduced. In addition, the scheme stipulated that the calves must be marketed before compensation could be paid to the insured farmers, which made the farmers inclined to sell as quickly as possible.

In practice, this has often resulted in the sale of feeder calves of excellent quality to buyers outside Quebec. Had they remained in Quebec, they would have been the source of considerable economic activity in the production and marketing of feed and in the fattening and slaughter of cattle and in meat processing. Quebec still produces only 18.5 per cent of the beef it consumes. In 1978, this will result in a trade deficit of some \$900 million in this field alone.

A Tool for Agricultural Development

As in all farm income stabilization insurance schemes, the basic principle is to ensure participating farmers a stable income by paying them compensation out of an insurance fund, especially created for this purpose, when market prices do not enable them to reach a pre-established income level. Production costs for a standard farm are established by consultation between the ministère de l'Agriculture, the producers' federation concerned and the Union des producteurs agricoles. The insurable income is then set by adding to these production costs a certain percentage of a skilled worker's salary (in the case of beef cattle, 90 per cent).

Contributions by participants to the insurance fund are established each year in accordance with the financial state of the fund and with market forecasts. It is to be noted that, for each dollar paid by a producer, the Quebec government pays two, and that the minimum period of participation is five years.

The inclusion of a salary for the farmer in the calculation of produc-

tion costs is a special feature of Quebec farm income stabilization insurance schemes as compared with the schemes proposed by the federal government. This makes it possible to ensure a positive net income to our producers and is one of the main tools for developing our agriculture, whence the absolute necessity for Quebec to retain the power to establish its own stabilization schemes and to determine their operational conditions.

An Integrated Scheme

The new farm income stabilization insurance scheme for producers is characterized by great flexibility which enables it to meet the income needs of all types of producers operating in this sector.

Thus, the scheme covers cow-calf men, feeder cattlemen, and those who, after having produced their own feeder calves, finish them themselves. The scheme will enable these last-named producers to be compensated for their own feeder calves just as if they had sold them. They will therefore not be penalized for having decided to combine the two phases of beef cattle production.

Two models were used in calculating production costs. The first establishes the cost of raising calves up to the average weight of sale at specialized auctions (460 pounds in 1978), and the second establishes the cost of producing slaughter cattle fattened up to 800 pounds or over. In the latter case, the production cost takes into account the average purchase price of feeder calves graded "good" or "choice" bought at specialized auctions the year preceding that of slaughter. The section of the scheme applicable to cow-calf men only concerns beef calves but the

* In 1977, the farm income stabilization scheme for producers of feeder calves paid \$6,804,577 in compensation to its participants while their contributions to the insurance fund amounted to \$1,699,507.

section concerning finishing allows the use of dairy-type calves.

The latter provision will permit better use of our huge potential of about 500,000 dairy calves now being exported or slaughtered at an early age.

The smallest insurable herd is 10 cows or 10 steers and the limit is 300 cows or 1,000 steers. For 1978, the contribution of the cow-calf men was \$38 per cow insured while the contribution for feeder cattlemen was set at \$12 per head. The producer concerned had until January 16, 1979 to enrol in the new scheme for the sales they will make in 1979.

A Series of Measures

The application to feeder cattlemen of the farm income stabilization insurance scheme for beef cattle producers makes another in the series of measures already in force and intended to encourage the fattening of heavy cattle in Quebec.

Thus, last August, a program to promote the establishment of feedlots, which was already in force but not operating because it was poorly suited to Quebec conditions, was made operational by reducing the minimum feedlot capacity required from 300 head to 50. In addition, the ministère de l'Agriculture has contributed to the organization and functioning of a marketing structure for feeder calves and slaughter cattle at specialized auctions held in the various Quebec agricultural regions.

On the input side of cattle production proper, the ministère de l'Agriculture has also added to its measures in order to enlarge our capacity to produce and store feed grains and, at the output end, the setting up of a modern and efficient network of abattoirs and meat processing plants is being accelerated.

All these measures must be integrated: cereals grown in the province of Quebec forming an increased proportion of the feed of our herds, our calves being fattened here rather than exported, often only to return as beef carcasses and, finally, our cattle serving to supply

our abattoirs and processing plants.

The new scheme stipulates that feeder cattlemen must sell and have their animals slaughtered in Quebec to benefit by the compensation.

The production line which starts with cereal growers and feeder calf producers and ends at the consumer's table is one of those having the greatest multiplier effect on Quebec industrial activities as a whole. With its huge number of dairy cattle,

Quebec has a raw material of great value which has attracted many outside buyers this year. By finishing these calves ourselves, we will preserve for Quebec economic potential and jobs which are at present being exported. It is therefore necessary that all Quebecers, producers, processors, and consumers join in the efforts to increase our self-sufficiency in beef.

GRAIN-CORN BECOMES THE FOURTH PRODUCTION TO BENEFIT BY FARM INCOME STABILIZATION INSURANCE

Quebec's approximately 3,200 grain-corn growers will henceforth be able to benefit by the financial security provided by Quebec farm income stabilization insurance schemes.

Upon the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, Jean Garon, the Cabinet has approved a new stabilization insurance scheme for this group of producers, the fourth to benefit by such a measure, after the producers of beef cattle, potatoes, and piglets.

At a time when Quebec is intensifying its efforts to increase its cereal production, the new scheme is an additional encouragement for farmers wishing to start growing this crop, since they will now be assured of protection against price fluctuations. Grain-corn requires a considerable investment in machinery and the preparation of the land and the market for it is greatly influenced by the size of the American crop. This situation largely explains the only slow increase in popularity of this crop during recent years in Quebec despite the generally good returns to the farming enterprises growing it.

A Part-Time Operation

As in all other Quebec farm income stabilization insurance schemes, the grain-corn plan recognizes that farmers are entitled to a positive net income based on the average salary of a skilled worker. This net income is established by adding to the average grain-corn production costs estimated from a standard farm

model, a percentage of the average salary of a skilled worker calculated from data for 34 trades. When gross returns from the sale of the insured products are lower than the positive net income determined for the producers as a whole, compensation is paid to participants out of the insurable fund established under the scheme.

The assessment which participants are required to contribute to the insurance fund is established each year in accordance with the financial state of the fund and with market forecasts. It is to be noted that for each dollar paid into the fund by a producer, the Quebec government contributes two, and that the minimum period of participation is five years.

The salary of growers of grain-corn — a seasonal crop which does not require full-time work — was set at 90 per cent of the salary of a skilled worker employed six months a year.

The inclusion of a salary for the farmer in the calculation of production costs is a distinguishing feature of Quebec farm income stabilization insurance schemes as compared with the schemes proposed by the federal government. It provides financial security for our producers while encouraging them to raise their efficiency to that of the model used to establish production costs. This is therefore one of the main tools of agricultural development, whence the absolute necessity for Quebec to retain the right to establish its own farm income

stabilization insurance schemes and set conditions for their operations.

Minimum Area: 10 Acres

All grain-corn growers in Quebec may participate in the new scheme if they have at least 10 acres of this crop in production. The maximum insurable area is 1,000 acres and producers had until January 22, 1979 to enrol in the scheme for sales of their crop this year.

The basic price used to calculate returns from the sale of grain-corn under the present scheme is the

Chicago price plus transport and handling costs, custom duties, and an adjustment for the dollar exchange rate. This price is equal to the Montreal truck price which in practice is used for the purpose of immediate reference.

In order to ensure a net stabilized income of \$105 a metric ton, the economic model used has established the contribution of participating farmers at \$6 per acre and that of the Quebec government at \$12 an acre.

SALAISON CAPITAL INC. TO OPEN IN THE GATINEAU AIRPORT INDUSTRIAL ZONE

A new slaughterhouse with a capacity of 900 head of cattle or calves per week will open within the coming months in the airport industrial zone of the Société d'aménagement de l'Outaouais, at Gatineau, in Papineau County. It is intended to meet the needs of the Ottawa Valley region for the slaughtering of beef cattle.

Salaison Capital Inc. will invest, jointly with the Société québécoise d'initiatives agro-alimentaires (SOQUIA), \$3.8 million for the construction of a slaughterhouse and a cutting room meeting government inspection standards. This new enterprise is the result of the association of SOQUIA and of Capital Meats 1975 Ltd. which previously operated in Vanier, a suburb of Ottawa.

The direct investment of SOQUIA in the new corporation amounts to \$500,000 and consists in the purchase of 28.6 per cent of the shares and in a shareholder's loan. In order to compensate for the lack in this region of a grant from the federal Department of Regional Expansion, SOQUIA will also be responsible for the construction of the building which will house the project at a cost of about \$2,070,000. This money will be in the form of a \$1,500,000 grant from the Office de planification et de développement du Québec and an additional investment of \$570,000 by SOQUIA.

SOQUIA will rent the building to Salaison Capital Inc. under a long-term lease and rent will be based only on the \$570,000 investment made by SOQUIA

In addition, under the program for the rationalization of the meat sector, which has already contributed to the development and modernization of approximately 50 slaughterhouses and delicatessen plants throughout Quebec, the Salaison Capital Inc. project will receive a grant of \$200,000 from the ministère de l'Agriculture of Quebec.

A Regional Priority

The building of a slaughterhouse with a capacity of 900 head per week and the most modern equipment is a very important part of the program for the development of agriculture and the agro-food industry in the Ottawa Valley region.

Beef cattle raising is already one of the main farming activities in this region and is bound to develop considerably following recently announced measures, such as the new program of aid for the establishment of feedlots and the new Farm Income Stabilization Insurance Scheme for Producers of Beef Cattle. The leading role played by the Ottawa Valley farmers in the framing of these new policies must be stressed since this region was the

first to try out the new program of aid for the establishment of feedlots and demonstrate its merits and also because the representations of the Ottawa Valley farmers helped considerably in the preparation of the new stabilization insurance scheme aimed at encouraging Quebec farmers to finish their beef cattle themselves.

There are 1,300 producers of beef or dairy slaughter cattle in the region. So far most of these cattle have been sold in Ontario to be finished and slaughtered, thus depriving the region of the important economic fallout from the meat industry. By stabilizing the producers' income, without discriminating between calving producers and finishing producers, and by giving them grants for the establishment of feedlots with a capacity of 50 head or over rather than 300 as was the case before, the Government of Quebec has given a double impetus to this type of production

However, it is essential to ensure adequate slaughtering and processing facilities which meet the most stringent inspection standards. This is what the ministère de l'Agriculture is now engaged in with its program for the rationalization of the meat sector, in some cases together with other bodies such as the Société québécoise d'initiatives agro-alimentaires, the Office de planification et de développement du Québec and the Société de développement industriel du Québec.

This Month with the

QWI

Semi-Annual Board Meeting

A snow storm in the Montreal area welcomed delegates to the Semi-Annual Board Meeting held at the Sheraton Mount Royal in late November. Despite the weather, 22 members were present. Past President Miss Edna Smith and 2nd Vice President Mrs. L. Henderson, were unable to attend.

The following are some of the highlights of the meeting. Mrs. R. Lewis reported that repairs to the Cairn at Dunham have been completed. This work, which was badly needed in order to preserve the Cairn, was undertaken by a mason in the area.

The new QWI cookbook has been selling extremely well — there are still more for sale. To date, 1465 books have been sold, thus covering expenses.

The Life Membership Book is being brought up-to-date by Mrs. H. Rowell of Bury. Branches were to be reminded that their own histories, if not already completed, should be brought up-to-date.

After considerable discussion, it was decided to leave the subject of gravemarkers for the time being. County Presidents reported that on the whole there is not enough interest in this subject.

Provincial Conveners, though pleased with the reports they had received, were disappointed in the fact that so few counties reported. Provincial President, Mrs. Kilgour, as did some members of the Board, expressed concern re communications, starting right at the most important area of all — the branches. As an example: communications from the Provincial Office — letters, outlines, minutes, competitions, etc., should be read to the members by

the branch secretary. Branch conveners should communicate with county conveners who, in turn, should communicate with Provincial conveners. The same for all offices — there should be a two-way flow of information and all members at all levels should be as informed as it is possible.

Mrs. Kilgour also reminded the Board that each new member should receive a copy of the Handbook. Provincial Treasurer, Mrs. Cascadden, suggested that a meeting be planned in which the Handbook could be studied.

On the subject of the FWIC Convention to be held in Saskatoon in June, 1979, the Board was told that Quebec is allowed 10 voting delegates, plus the Senior and Junior member (Mrs. Kilgour and Mrs. Parker), plus the Area Vice President for Quebec. Thirteen visitors are also welcome. All but the Senior member will register through the Provincial Office. The registration fee is \$30. Daily visitors registration is \$5. Room and board per day: single — \$27.50; double — \$24.50. It was suggested that each member make a book mark in any material and design to be handed out at Saskatoon. The possibility of chartering a bus for members to go to the Convention will be looked into. More information on the above will be available at a later date.

Although the competition at National level on Pioneer Women has been postponed, it was suggested that each branch write and submit a history on one or two pioneer women and some of these could be compiled into book form. They should be ready in time for Convention.

Full information on these and other subjects will be available from your County President.

Mrs. Bridgette Desaulles, Regional Director for CanSave, was a guest on Friday afternoon. She told the members that she had only been working for CanSave for about two days when she realized the enormous contribution made by the WI. She also said, "Please keep the knitting needles going!". She spoke briefly about the work done by CanSave, both in underdeveloped countries and in Canada. Mrs. Desaulles displayed towels and calendars which were for sale.

A Worth While Project

Ever since its formation in 1946, the Women's Institute of **Arundel** has shown a keen interest in the local school and all its functions. Student bursaries and scholarships, donations of money for the purchase of library books, subscriptions to many periodicals and magazines were a few of the many ways they demonstrated this interest in tangible form.

Then one year, Mrs. Bulley, the President, applied to the principal and school board for permission to keep the library open in the summer, one morning a week. Permission was readily granted and this practice has continued up to the present time under the supervision of various members of the Institute. This has proven to be a great boon to the entire community and particularly to the summer residents. Mrs. T. C. Stuart, a woman with a lively interest in children, turned her abilities to diagnostic testing of children with learning problems. She also became the first woman on the local school board. Naturally, she gravitated to school library work, where, as well as working in the summer, she asked and was given permission in 1974 to make a complete revision of its cataloguing system. Again she was ably assisted

by other WI members. To date, 1,600 books have been catalogued under the Dewey decimal system and there is a small selection of French-language books which are in constant demand.

The library has now been moved to a bright, sunny room with new carpeting and shelving. This has all contributed to the children's renewed interest in reading.

As we were unsure of the future service of the MacLennan Travelling Libraries, we felt that Arundel would be left with a dearth of good adult literature. Mr. Drouin, the present principal of the school, suggested that the Women's Institute might add an adult section to the library. So a call went out for adult books and the response was immediate, with box after box of books being picked up or brought in. Members were kept busy labelling and shelving these, and now we can happily report that an adult library has been set up in the old library room. This is open to all every Tuesday morning, thus filling a great need in the community.

The children's revived interest in reading and their many letters of thanks are very gratifying. If the adult library is used and appreciated in the same way, the time spent by the Women's Institute members will be well worth while.

Hazel Thomas,
Convener, Education Committee,
Arundel WI

Student Project

Last summer's highlights for the **Magdalen Islands WI** was a student project which the members sponsored. The project was financed by the Federal Department of Health and Welfare and it was called "Goals for a Healthier Environment." Since we live in a community where there is no town water or sewer facilities, the main objective of the project was to collect drinking water samples, send them to the laboratory, and bring back results to the householders. In many cases wells had to be disinfected and new sources of water supply found.

Apart from the water testing, these students supervised a day camp for children from five to 10 years of age. They also helped out at the local clinic, cleared the debris from the beaches, and marked dangerous swimming areas.

In September we had a very successful fall fair. Our branch had completed a bilingual cookbook and at present we are looking for a publisher.

To raise funds we have held a bazaar with games and prizes for the children. Tickets were sold on a blanket. There was a bake table and also an auction of articles which were donated. In the evening we held a bingo with prizes donated from some of the merchants. All in all, the day gave us a net profit of close to \$200.

Last year we bought Christmas gifts for the pre-schoolers to go on the Christmas tree, and once again we look forward to making that contribution.

Lorna Keating,
President,
Magdalen Islands WI.

Save the Children Fund

Like the Women's Institutes, the Save the Children Fund was started by a woman. These two women had many things in common; basically, they were not afraid to stand up and fight for what they believed in, and they were not afraid of hard work.

Eglantyne Jebb was born in August, 1876, in a large country house near Ellesmere, Shropshire, England. Her early experience in teaching children from poor homes showed her the need for reform in social administration, but her health failed and she travelled abroad. In 1913 she was in the war-torn Balkans, where she became conscious of the distress among the children. She travelled across Europe administering help and supplies to the hungry and homeless on behalf of the Macedonian Relief Fund.

Following World War I, Eglantyne and her sister formed a "Fight the Famine Council" to stir the British

Government into action by protesting the Allied Blockade of Europe. A Sub-Committee of the Council was formed in 1919 to set up a special relief fund to help children in distress. On May 19, 1919, before a meeting in the Royal Albert Hall in London, the special Sub-Committee of the Council was ratified. It was the Save the Children Fund. Eglantyne was 43 when she founded the Fund, and for the next nine years it absorbed her life.

In 1920, Pope Benedict XV granted her an audience. After meeting her the Pope, for the first time in history recommended a non-Catholic society in a new Encyclical letter. In it, Pope Benedict twice cited the Save the Children Fund. To Eglantyne he said "Having put your hand on the plough, do not turn back." He earned his place in history as the children's Pope.

Eglantyne brought the awful conditions that existed in Europe to the attention of the world through the Fund. Sparked by the example of British response to Miss Jebb's appeal, organizations took shape in other countries: Sweden and France in 1919 and Switzerland in 1920. In 1921, inspired by the Friends Service Committee (a Quaker group), the Save the Children Fund was formed in Canada.

The Canadian Committee's immediate target was relief for the six million children starving in Russia; next was relief for Armenian child refugees. As disaster followed disaster, the need for a clear statement of purpose, leading to a permanent preventive action on behalf of the children and youth, became clear to Eglantyne Jebb. Accordingly, she drafted the original Declaration of the Rights of the Child. With this Charter, Eglantyne approached the League of Nations in Geneva.

On September 26, 1924, M. Giuseppe Motto, the President of the General Assembly of the League of Nations, brought the Declaration before the League. A motion of approval tabled by the Chilean delegation was carried unanimously. The Declaration became, as M. Motto called it, The Charter of Child Welfare of the League of Nations.

Thirty-five years later, the Declaration of Geneva provided the stimulus and the basis for the Declaration of the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on November 30, 1959.

Now, 1979 has been declared "The International Year of the Child." If Eglantyne were alive, I'm sure she would be very pleased to see that Canada has agreed to adopt as its theme, the U.N.'s Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

Eglantyne died just before Christmas in 1928 in her beloved Geneva, where she was buried. Messages flowed in from all over the world. Eglantyne Jebb had been "plus flamme que femme" (more flame than woman), Count Henri Carton de Wiart was to state when paying tribute to her memory at the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations. Eglantyne was gone but her flame burned on.

I feel she would be very proud of how the women of the QWI are helping to keep the flame she lit still burning. In a future issue, I hope to elaborate on the work being done by CanSave.

Mrs. Lucy French,
Provincial Convener of Citizenship.

FWIC News

Homemakers' Club of Lesotho will soon have a Landrover to take health and nutrition programs to their remote mountain regions through donations from the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada with matching grants from the Canadian International Development Agency. This was announced by the FWIC President, Mrs. Martha Bielish, at the Executive meeting held in Ottawa in November.

FWIC deplores the proposed termination of the council on Rural Development Canada. Abolishing the Council will cut off direct contact for rural people with Government and subsequent opportunity for feedback from them.

Plans for the Triennial Conference to be held in Saskatoon in June 1979



FWIC Executive, November 1978: Left to right, sitting: Mrs. E. McLean, Past President, Mrs. M. Beilish, President, Mrs. E. Oddie, President Elect. Left to right, standing: Vice-Presidents from the provinces: Mrs. McAlpine (N.B.), Mrs. Warren (Man.), Mrs. Noblitt (Ont.), Mrs. Robertson (Que.), Mrs. Reeves (P.E.I.), Mrs. Laracy (Nfld.), Mrs. McArthur (B.C.).

focus on International Year of the Child, a national child safety competition, a report on a joint CRDC-FWIC survey on Women's Work in Rural Canada, and on 60th anniversary celebrations.

Dear WI Members

This is a breezy, cold day in late November. It almost seems as if the wind, like us, is hurrying to tidy things up and prepare for the holiday season ahead. But we shall be reading this in January. Memories of the Christmas season will still be lingering around — greeting cards and letters will be reread and a few special ones may be tucked away (I always keep the cards and gift tags that come from the grandchildren). But we will be ready for 1979, and these happy memories won't impede us at all as we get ready for a busy and interesting 12 months. It is the "Year of the Child" — a fitting follow-up for our family year. Some branches told us how they honoured the family this past year, so we are hoping to hear about the programs you plan for this year to promote the well-being of the child.

Observance of Remembrance Day was mentioned by nearly all branches reporting in November; many like **Upper Lachute East End** and **Spooner Pond** had as a roll call: buy a poppy. The latter also had bring a gift for a forgotten patient. **Inverness's** was also wear a poppy and tell how you became a WI member.

Many mentioned plans for the Christmas season. The roll call at **East Angus** was a suggestion for a safe Christmas. **Frontier** were making plans for a family Christmas party. **Matagami** planned to buy a gift for the children's ward at the hospital, and a hot pot to heat soup or water at lunch for the students from Joutel. **Brookbury** were going to fill Christmas baskets for seniors and shut-ins, and at **Jerusalem-Bethany** each member was to make and bring in six dozen cookies which would be wrapped and sent to the Manoir as a bit of Christmas cheer to those in residence there.

While on the subject of cookies, Mrs. Edna Longeway, Home Economics Convener at **Fordyce** held a very different type of contest. Each member was given a cookie and asked to eat it and then write down the 18 ingredients in the cookie. This proved most interesting. All the familiar ingredients were named but no one guessed that dry mustard was included. The winner guessed 16 ingredients. And at **Dunham** a member had made the graham crackers from the recipe in the Journal and these were passed around. Mrs. Christine McLaughlan, their Education Convener, read an interesting article on how the Dixville Home and the community of Dixville joined together to build a new park.

Granby Hill members sent a card to Mrs. Elsie Ossington who had fallen and broken a hip. We're cer-

tain all members will join in wishing her a speedy recovery. Quite a few birthdays were celebrated, including one for Mrs. A. Pollock of **Arundel**, who was celebrating her 91st birthday, and **Granby West** were making plans to visit the Orchard Manor Nursing Home where they would distribute gifts. Their oldest member, Mrs. Lockwood, is in the Residence — she will soon be 97 and is wonderfully alert.

New members have been welcomed: two at **Grenville**, Mrs. Garland and Mrs. Giroux, who met with other members in the new community centre, and **Ascot** and **Wright** were pleased to let us know that they have a new member.

Ottawa lawyer, Mrs. Eileen Thomas, was **Arundel's** guest speaker. She was the first woman lawyer in Ottawa. Mrs. Thomas talked about the advances made in women's rights in Canada and about new laws giving equality to women. Apart from members, there were 30 people present for the talk. **Ormstown** members decided to continue with the Public Speaking contest.

Shipton entertained Le Cercle des Fermières ladies with members bringing in handicrafts to show. **Milby** held their meeting at the Grace Christian Home and after the meeting was adjourned, tea was served to the residents. Good to have news from **Lakefield**. Last winter at one of their meetings they started a penny quilt. It is still in the making with some members doing beautiful work on it. They also reported having a very successful bazaar. **Quyon** have been busy: they hosted a convention, enjoyed a bus trip, catered for a supper for seniors, collected eyeglasses for Operation Eyesight, and held their annual turkey supper which was a great success. As 1978 was family year, **Howick's** president Isabel Templeton encouraged members to share individual family happenings. Those who are ill are remembered, happy events noted, and birthdays celebrated.

Pioneer congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith, who were chosen Man and Woman of the Year by the

4-H Club. They are deciding on articles to send to the FWIC Convention as are members of **Jerusalem-Bethany** and **Wright**. Mrs. Groom spoke to **Canterbury** members on C.L.S.C. and the benefits it offers — **Bury** donated \$50 to C.L.S.C.. They also collected \$649.50 for the Cancer Campaign. In nine years this WI has collected \$4,933.65 for cancer. The children collected \$189.82 for UNICEF and at **East Angus** \$170.62 was collected.

In the catering business: **Sawyer-ville** were finalizing plans to cater for a banquet; **Upper Lachute East End** catered for a 4-H banquet, and **Belvidere** were making plans to cater for a bowling banquet. **Wright** reported serving tea at the Ottawa Winter Fair. This is a county project, enjoyed by all.

There were quite a number of interesting roll calls: **Brownsville**, What I would like to learn at adult education classes, which brought replies such as creative writing, French conversation, crocheting, and modern dancing. **Ascot**, Name your birth place and pay one penny for each letter in it. **Stanbridge East**, Name an agricultural product we export. **Matagami**, bring in a magazine you subscribe to and pass it to your right.

The following mottoes were submitted: **Granby Hill**, Some visits last a week and it seems like an hour, others visit for an hour and it seems like a week. **Cleveland**, Pray for a good harvest but continue to hoe. **Cowansville**, Wrinkles should only indicate where a smile has been. **Waterloo-Warden**, Good character like good soup is usually homemade. **Fordyce**, No mind is thoroughly well organized that is deficient in a sense of humour, and **Granby West**, Reason to stay in Quebec. Then this simple quote by an unknown author is suitable for this time of year: Home that our feet may leave but not our hearts.

A special thanks to all who helped me with my duties as publicity convener when I was recuperating from cataract operations. I wish you all the best in 1979.

Gladys C. Nugent,
QWI Publicity Convener.

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hay on the first evening and then showed their calves in showmanship and calf classes the following day. The final event was a banquet and a dance at which trophies were presented for both the high aggregate club and the high aggregate individual. Another provincial activity is the Provincial Judging Competition. A team of four members from each club judges classes of cattle at two regional exhibitions and the Cali Rally to decide the ultimate winner.

The theme of this year's Annual Meeting centred around agriculture other than that with which we are familiar. Three guest speakers talked about agriculture in Holland 20 years ago and today and agriculture in Canada at the turn of the century. Mr. John Boersen of Richmond and Mr. Willie Antink of Hatley both talked about agriculture in Holland and the difficulties of establishing oneself on a farm in a foreign country (Canada). Dr. Vladimir Ignatief of Richmond talked about coming to Canada in the early 1900s to work at harvesting out West and of his later work as the only Canadian on the founding committee of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Dr. Ignatief pointed out some of the changes that have taken place in Canada since that time. "My first impression of Canada was that it was owned by the CPR and run by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire."

The day was concluded by a banquet and a dance. The Howick Young Farmers' Club was declared the winner of the Provincial Judging Competition and the Richmond Young Farmers' Club received the Macdonald College Extension Trophy for "Outstanding Achievement and Community Involvement."

The next day, a new executive was elected for the coming year. The meeting ended on a very optimistic note with everyone making plans for the new year. This year's Annual Meeting proved once again that QYF members are never short of ideas or the necessary initiative and cooperation to carry them out.

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Photo: the late R. R. Sallows, Goderich
Historical data: the Research Libraries of the
Western Development Museum, Saskatoon
and the Ontario Agricultural Museum, Milton



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